

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1887.

NO. 10

The Weekly Mail

Published every Thursday is time for the advertiser to get his advertisement in the Weekly Mail. It is the only paper published in Brandon, and its circulation is the largest of any paper in the city. It is published at the rate of \$2.00 per year when paid in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents.

Year	5 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1887	\$20.00	\$12.00	\$4.00
1888	\$20.00	\$12.00	\$4.00
1889	\$20.00	\$12.00	\$4.00
1890	\$20.00	\$12.00	\$4.00

Advertisements are limited to Commercial Advertisers. All other advertising, such as Legal, Medical, and Religious, is charged at the rate of \$1.00 per line for first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. The line is defined as 10 words, or the one-twelfth part of a column. Advertisements are discontinued when the advertiser fails to pay for the same.

C. CLIFFE, Editor and Publisher.

LEGAL.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., 100-102, Main Street, Brandon.

DELL & COOPER, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC., 100-102, Main Street, Brandon.

W. WHITE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., 100-102, Main Street, Brandon.

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Teacher Wanted.

For the Pelican Lake School District, holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Duties to commence first day of May. Apply stating salary and experience. Applications will be received up to the first day of April, 1887. Apply to JOHN YELLOULES, Secretary Treasurer, Ninette, Post Office, Man. Feb. 16, 87.

Teacher Wanted,

For the Pelican Lake School District to commence on the 1st of April, for 7 months, with one week's vacation. Male or female, with second or third class certificate. Apply to the undersigned, stating salary and experience.

E. A. LOCKHART, Routhwaite P.O.

WANTED.

A Young Girl about 15 or 16 years old, who understands house work. Apply at the Mail Office.

Loan Agency.

Applications are invited for the Agency of Loan Company for the country around Brandon. Address P.O. Drawer 1267, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.

A valuable brood mare, second to none in the province. In fact by J. E. Smith's blood. Will sell for cash, or exchange for good horses.

J. H. HUGHES, Brandon.

Farm To Rent.

To Rent, within a few miles of Brandon, good farm, with house, stable, etc., for sale. 12 acres ready for cash. Address: A. H. MATHIAS.

Farm to Rent.

CLOSE to Brandon; 80 acres ready for crop; nice snug house and stable. Apply to W. H. HANNAH.

For Sale or Exchange,

FIVE HEAD SHORT HORN CATTLE, PEDIGREE Registered in Dominion Short Horn Cattle Book. Apply to HALL, GEORGE & CO., SOURIS.

Notice to Creditors.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that Samuel H. Bower, Andrew Blackburn, James Porter and Joseph William Bower, doing business under the name, style and firm of "Bower, Blackburn and Porter", in the city of Brandon, in the county of Brandon, have this day made an assignment to him for the general benefit of their creditors. All persons having claims against them to mail them to the undersigned at his office, 100-102, Main Street, Brandon, on or before the 15th day of April next, duly certified by statutory declaration, and with a declaration of the security or securities, if any, held by them, after which date he will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate ratably among those creditors of whose claims he will have had notice at that date. Further notice is given that he will not be liable to any creditors whose claims shall not have been received at that date.

S. A. D. BERTRAND, Assignee.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 2nd day of March, 1887.

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned, up to and including Friday, the 3rd day of April next, for the valuable Mineral Stock of Messrs. Bower, Blackburn and Porter, of the City of Brandon, amounting to about \$10,000.00 and composed of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, all in first class order, and particularly well assorted in Dry Goods. The stock can be examined on the premises in Brandon, or the stock book at his office. Tenders will be opened on Saturday, the 9th April, the highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. A. D. BERTRAND, Assignee.

107, Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg.

CATTLE HERDING.

The subscriber is now prepared to HERD ANY NUMBER OF CATTLE, During the summer on Cliff Hill Farm, section 8-9-10, at the rate of \$2 a head for five months. The best of grass, excellent water, and all other conveniences. A thorough bred Bull on the premises at a reasonable fee. Address: A.H.P., Brandon P.O.

The Book of Wonders.

CONTAINING NEARLY 300 PAGES. RICH, RARE and RACY.

Starting Revelations. Over 1,000,000 sold in the United States.

EVERY Sportsman, Gambler and Actor, Canada should have a copy of this work. It tells the thing. It tells all, and is too good to be without. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents, or three books for \$1.

M. J. COLLINS, Welland, Ont.

1690.

O. L. MEETH on the FIRST MONDAY IN JULY, EACH MONTH in their rooms, corner of 4th St. and Roster Av. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. WILSON, Master.

E. M. MANCHESTER, Sec.

ORANGE FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.

Furnished in first-class style, of the Best Material and Lowest Price. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES LANG, - Brandon.

Communications sent to the Mail Office will receive prompt attention. Feb. 16, 87.

OYSTERS!

Fresh, Select Oysters by the Gallon, Quart or Pint, to be obtained at the OCCIDENTAL RESTAURANT, 10th Street, South of Ross.

LUNCHES AND OYSTER SUPPERS AT ALL HOURS, IN ANY STYLE.

First-Class CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT. Choice brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Oysters by the Gallon or Quart supplied to the surrounding district at wholesale prices.

Mrs. E. CHUBB.

G. & D. CASSELS, FANCY BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

HOME MADE BREAD, STEAM BREAD, BAKERS' BREAD, CURRANT AND BROWN BREAD.

Families wishing to have any of the above bread delivered at their houses will please leave orders at store, Ross Avenue between 9th and 10th streets.

We are also prepared to deliver any goods purchased at the store, promptly to any part of the city.

G. & D. CASSELS.

TOWN TOPICS

R. Trench has imported another heavy draught stallion from Scotland.

Wm. Patterson, of Birtle, had a leg broken on Saturday, by the falling of a pony he was riding.

The Winnipeg journeyman tailors are out on strike. If they fail with needle and shears they will create sad havoc among the innocents.

The Brandon Lacrosse Club is now fully organized and ready for Winnipeg gone this season again.

The Prevost speaks of seeing a wild goose. It was a case of personal identity, Pat has been peeping in the glass.

The Free Press says, Mr. J. B. Ballantyne, who leaves the city to-day for Brandon, where he will in future reside, was last evening entertained by a number of lady and gentleman friends.

The roof of a church at Langauge, Sicily, fell without warning during the services yesterday, burying beneath it two persons, forty of whom were killed and injured.

Five hundred and fifty three immigrants, mostly Canadians, reached Winnipeg last week and at once struck out for their destinations, in various parts of the province.

Rifle clubs will be formed at Carberry, Souris, Rapid City, Virden, Mossburn and elsewhere, and from them delegates will meet and arrange the Western Rifle Association.

Mr. Stewart Fraser, brother of Fraser Bros., of this city, who is now attending the Manitoba College is winning honors for himself in that institution. The other day he won the first medal offered for competition in elocution, by Professor Conery.

A young son of Mr. J. R. Foster met with a slight accident Saturday. A teatender under the influence of the water undertook to drive through the ranks of the Salvation Army, and the team bolted, throwing the boy, who was hanging on the sleigh for a ride, under the runners, but fortunately without any serious consequences.

Mr. Lang has been doing some excellent work in renovation of the Masonic Hall in this city. The walls and ceiling are artistically frescoed, and the whole structure under his supervision has undergone such a change as to place the same as one of the first of its class in the country, if not in reality the first.

The Elton Rifle Association was organized at Cloter on Thursday without a member, a number of whom are members of the Company, 8th Battalion. Serge. Angus Campbell, president and Philip Dickson sec. This association has a good range and a number of the members are old shots.

Mr. Daly, M. P., left on Tuesday for his duties at Ottawa, taking Mrs. Daly and family with him as far as the old home, Stratford, Ont. Doubtless Mrs. D. and the little ones will remain at Stratford until his return, at the close of the session.

On the 25 ult. the following officers were installed in the Masonic Lodge at Deloraine: B. R. Broder James Cavers; V. C. R. Broder John G. Cochran; R. S. Broder Samuel C. Melder; F. S. Broder James Fleming; Treasurer Broder W. U. Wade; S. W. John Boyd; L. W. Broder Robert Douglas; S. B. Broder A. J. Falconer; J. B. Broder J. B. Stewart; Chaplain Broder Joseph Stuart; Physician Broder Dr. Thornton.

This court starts out under the most favorable auspices with a membership of twenty, and with every hope of increasing in numbers shortly. After the usual business was concluded, the court entertained the visitors at a sumptuous repast at the Revere House, where the genial host Mr. W. Sault catered to their inward wants in his usual good style.

To-morrow being Good Friday, the stores will be closed.

Mr. Howard is putting some additions to his house on 10th street.

Miss Bristol held her millinery opening on the 3th and 6th inst.

The Salvation Army musters about one hundred and fifty soldiers and converts here.

The official returns of the N.W.T. give Davin a majority of 303 over Ross. Total number of votes 1,149.

A spring stock and seed fair will be held in Rapid City on Saturday. A good list of prices has been prepared.

Easter cards, birthday cards, a beautiful assortment of each at the MAIL Bookstore.

Music.—See the large assortment just in at the MAIL Bookstore.

Leave your order for hot cross buns at Cassel's bakery, to be delivered on Good Friday.

House keepers, hurrah for the big stock of wallpapers.—Best assortment in the city at the MAIL Bookstore.

Mr. J. A. Christie left for Kemptonville, Ont. last Saturday, to attend the bedside of his father who is reported to be dying.

Somebody rang the fire alarm last Friday evening bringing out the full brigade. They returned in disgust, when someone around the corner yelled April fool.

The Lacrosse players, of this city, have organized again. The Plum Creek club has been practising for some time, and intends to give it to the Brandon boys this summer.

Mr. Jas. A. Johnstone arrived from the east last Friday after spending a few months with his friends in Ontario. He reports that they are having a rough spring down there.

Canada for Canadians, this motto is exploited when the farmers see the American all steel Deering binder, manufactured by Wm. Deering & Co. Chicago. The most reliable and only, all steel binder, manufactured for sale by Smith and Shanon, Brandon, Man.

William Francis Ellis, of Manitow, barrister, William Martine, James Huxton and John Wootton, all of Manitow, merchants, and John Spers, Robinson and John McGregor, of Manitow, farmers, are organizing for the exclusive purpose of manufacturing cheese in the province of Manitoba. The company will apply for incorporation at the forthcoming session of the Legislature. The first directors of the company are W. F. Ellis, John Wootton and John S. Robinson.

A meeting was held Friday in the Langham hotel, apt. Wastie in the chair, for the purpose of forming the "City of Brandon Rifle Association," when the following gentlemen were elected as patrons and officers of the Association: Patrons—Lieut. Col. Houghton, D. G. A. the officer commanding in 6th Battalion, and C. Adams, Mayor of the city of Brandon. Officers—F. W. Peters, President; P. C. Duncan Vice-President; John Dickinson Vice-President; A. Gohard Sec. Treasurer; Capt. Wastie, Range officer. An executive council and range committee were also appointed. Forty-three members have already joined, and more will be connected at once on the club ranges, 14th street.

The two wheat kings of the Souris district, Messrs. Hartney and Laughland, received the colonial diplomas and medals at the London exhibition for wheat growing in the colonies. Messrs. Hartney and Laughland have gained prizes and prominence in this Province as wheat growers for several years past. The former won the Hudson's Bay Co.'s \$100 prize at the Provincial exhibition, Portage la Prairie, for the best 25 bushels of red wheats, and the latter won the same prize at the Provincial exhibition at St. Boniface. They live on adjoining farms.

OTTAWA, April 3.—Among the applications to Parliament, of which notice is given, is one by the Ottawa & Gatineau Valley Railroad company for a Dominion charter for power to extend the road to Hudson's Bay and for power to change its name, and also one by the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay railroad company for power to extend the road southward from Winnipeg, within the old boundaries of the Province of Manitoba to connect with the United States railroad system.

Mr. A. Henry, Reeve of Whitewater, was in the city Friday, on his way from Ontario, where he has spent the winter. He says that as the farmers may be in this country, many of them would be worse off in Ontario but for the fact they have the earnings of the lifetime of their forefathers to fall back on. He thinks that growing ten bushels of wheat to the acre and selling that at 75 cents a bushel, but little improvement on the operations of this country. Mr. Henry also criticises with a degree of severity the courtesy of the C. P. R. officials in Ontario, when handling trade of which the Grand Trunk must have a portion of the handling. His own personal experience is the Company wants to leech. He hired a car to bring up a carload of horses paying \$225, one of their highest rates, and on getting here the authorities endeavored to charge him extra for some other freight he brought on the car, and also though with all combined the capacity of the car was not filled.

Dr. W. R. Thomas has located at Shoal Lake.

Birtle municipality and Birtle town are going to give a joint bonus of \$5,000 for the erection of a roller flour mill.

Lady Macdonald and other ladies passed through here on their way to Banff last Monday.

The Presbyterians of Birtle have given a call to the Rev. Mr. Hodnett, who has been ministering in that section for several years past.

Mr. McKay, of Matheson & McKay, left yesterday with a gang of men and carload of machinery for British Columbia, where they are starting three saw mills on their lumber limit.

Mr. Daly must have had his heart gladdened by the send-off he met with at the depot on Tuesday, on taking the train for Ottawa. There could not have been less than three or four hundred of our citizens present on the occasion, and the hand shaking while the train was in waiting and the lusty cheers that rent the air as the engine steamed out should have convinced him if not convinced of it already, that he and his family had the best wishes on their journey, of the whole community regardless of politics.

The city lacrosse boys held a very interesting and enthusiastic meeting Friday evening, President W. A. Macdonald in the chair, A. McLean, secretary, and about twenty old members being present. The boys have considerable vim left, although having lost three of their best players in Messrs. Wren, Hayward and Macdonald. The club maintains they can muster together a strong team and by the 24th of May will be in readiness to cross sticks with their opponents. The election of officers takes place this (Wednesday) evening.

The Commercial says: The Brandon board of trade seems to be an enterprising institution, and it will undoubtedly be able to accomplish much for that ambitious and progressive trade centre. Last week's Commercial contained the annual report of the board, which presented a very full and interesting review of the trade of Brandon for the year, thus showing that the board intends to make itself more than an ornamental institution. The board has also taken the lead in endeavoring to secure the establishment of manufacturing industries at Brandon, in which direction it is hoped it will be very successful. Railway matters have also received a full share of attention, and a strong effort will be made to secure connection with Rapid City by railway. The people of Brandon are thoroughly sick of humbugging and scheming going on in connection with the proposed Northwest Central, and they are determined to take the matter in their own hands, and secure the road, independent of political wire-pullers.

PORT ARTHUR, Mon., April 1.—Late last evening two ragged and emaciated men staggered into the post and related a horrible story of suffering. On the 12th of March James Walden, Stephen Owen, and John McCue, left Lethbridge, N. W. T., mounted on horses, for this place. They were obliged to abandon their horses the third day having nothing for them to eat, and from that point they waded through the snow on foot. Their supply of food became exhausted two days later, and losing their way, they only food for fifteen days consisted of a few berries gathered off bushes. About twenty two miles from this place Owen fell exhausted, and the others, two weeks to assist him, left him to his fate. Upon hearing the case the post commander immediately sent out an ambulance and relief party who were fortunate enough to find Owen alive and returned with him to-day. All three are now in the hospital. Waldron and McCue may recover with the loss of both their feet, but Owen cannot. They are all snow blind and have been for two days. They claim to be deserters from the Northwest mounted police force.

The best evidence of returning prosperity is the number of transfers being made in real estate. Last week Mr. J. H. Hughes of this city sold a half section in Glenwood, N. W. 2-22, to Mr. James Jones, of Portage la Prairie, for \$2,500. This is a good figure, and we believe Mr. Jones has a good farm. We may in this connection introduce Mr. Jones to our Glenwood neighbors. We have known him for a number of years, and cheerfully commend him as an industrious intelligent citizen.

A meeting of the Brandon lacrosse club was held last evening, when the following officers were elected for the coming term: W. A. M. Donald, President; Alex. Barn, 1st Vice President; A. Jones, 2nd Vice President; R. M. Matheson, Secretary; F. S. Whit side, Treasurer. The club purpose turning out for its first practice of this term on Good Friday. Every one that can handle a lacrosse stick is asked to turn out.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 2.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Mexico, which plies between this point and San Francisco, is a total wreck on Bell Chan reef in the Gulf of Georgia, near the spot where the ship John Rosefield and the steamer Alki went ashore. The Mexico was on her way from Nanaimo, where she had been coaling, to Victoria to take on passengers and freight for San Francisco. At high tide she is under the water and a heavy gale is blowing. She is a wooden steamer, 1,341 tons, six years old, and cost \$300,000; believed to be fully insured. Tugs have gone to her assistance. No lives are lost.

DIED.—On the 3rd inst. George White, of Elton, aged 50 years.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Queries on a Variety of Subjects Answered.

The Newspaper.

What is the origin of the newspaper?

READER.
In Rome The Acta Diurna, daily official reports of occurrences, were issued, and in modern Europe there were like periodical publications in manuscript. The first regular series of newspapers in England was called The Weekly News from Italy, Germany, etc., in 1622. The first American newspaper was issued in Boston, Sept. 25, 1689. It was intended to be issued once a month, but was immediately suppressed by the authorities.

Lafayette.

What was the name of Gen. Lafayette, who aided us in the revolutionary war? Is "Lafayette" a name or a title?
H.
His name was Jean Paul Roch Voes Gilbert Motier. He was Marquis de la Fayette. Hence he came to be called Lafayette.

Gen. Beauregard, the Confederate leader, took a name in this way instead of his own. He is Pierre Teuton. His residence was called Beauregard, or beautiful view. Hence he was Pierre Teuton de Beauregard—resulting in P. T. Beauregard.

Superinduced Photograph.

Have heard that there is a process of taking a large number of photographs on one plate so as to get an average face, which is the same type always. Is this true?

Experiments have been made in photographing a number of faces on one negative by taking each very light, the same size and all in exactly the same place. In this way a type of face is secured. It indicates that among certain people there is one prevailing type from which all slightly differ.

Hotch Potch.

There is a dish—Scotch, I believe—called Hotch Potch. Can you give me a receipt for making it?
HOUSEWIFE.

In two quarts of boiling water put three pounds of back ribs or neck of lamb, paring the fat if there is too much. Put with the meat two or three carrots cut in squares and two carrots grated; also three or four sweet young turnips in squares, a cauliflower and a lettuce cut down, a few young onions shred, a little parsley and a good pint of sweet young peas freshly gathered. Boil for an hour and a half and then take out the meat and cut it in chops, laying it aside. Add an other pint of young peas, seasoning with pepper and salt, and when these peas are done put in the chops. In a few minutes serve the whole in a tureen. It makes a very delicious dish.

A Female Pope.

Was there ever a female pope of Rome? X.Y.
There is a story of an English girl named Joan having once held the chair of St. Peter. It was said that she left Cologne (where she was educated with her lover, a monk, and went to Athens, where she studied law; then to Rome, where she studied theology and became so famous that she was chosen to succeed Pope Leo IV. Her sex was afterwards discovered by her giving birth to a child. She ruled as pope for two years and a half. When she died she was buried without honors. The story is now generally disbelieved.

Bluebeard.

Is there any foundation for the story of Bluebeard, who was said to have murdered his wives?

BARON.
The original of Bluebeard is supposed to have been Giles de la Retz, lord of Laval, who was born in 1496 and fought under Joan of Arc. He became a marshal of France, and lived in style until his fortune was all spent, when he took to robbery and piracy, besides slaughtering children. He was known during his lifetime as Barbe Bleue, or Bluebeard. Whether he really murdered all his wives or not, history doesn't say.

Familiar Lines.

Please tell me where I can find the lines
Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.

They are from Robert Burns' poem, "Man Was Made to Mourn."
F. M.

The Night Before Christmas.

Please inform me who was the author of the rhymes beginning
'Twas the night before Christmas.

J. HAZARD.
Clement C. Moore.

The Largest Bell.

What was the largest bell ever cast?
T. L.
The largest bell was cast in Moscow in 1733, but was broken in 1757. It weighed 350 tons. The largest bell in England was cast at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham. It was 7 feet 10 1/2 inches high and 5 1/2 inches in diameter. Its clapper weighed 1,200 pounds. It was cracked in 1857 and replaced by a lighter one.

France or Germany.

Which could raise the greater force in case of war, France or Germany?

M. O.
The present standing army of France is larger than that of Germany. The population of Germany is some 80,000,000 more than France. It would be impossible to predict which nation would succeed in turning out the most men.

Our Coat of Arms.

Can you state the origin of the coat of arms of the United States?

U. S.
In 1776 congress appointed a committee to report a device for a national seal. No satisfactory device was reported till 1782, when John Adams, then our minister to England, forwarded the suggestion of Sir John Freston, an English antiquary. The present seal was based on his suggestion.

Slave Markets.

Is the traffic in female slaves practiced anywhere in the world?

A. Y.
Yes. Women are publicly bought and sold in China.

The Pyramids.

When and for what purpose were the pyramids of Egypt built?

G. D. S.
There are various surmises. Some say they were built for astronomical purposes; others, resting the enormous weight of the desert sand, others, for granaries or for reservoirs. Recently it has been said that they were built as tombs for the monarchs of Egypt from the fourth to the twelfth dynasty. It is probable that they were used or built for tombs, but a passage in one of them pointing to a bright star then directly in its field of view would indicate that some astronomical purpose was intended.

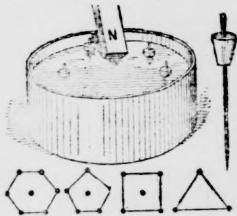
A large cemetery is being put up at Los Angeles, Cal.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

THE WONDERFUL MAXIM GUN—AN INTERESTING MAMMAL.

Professor Mayer Illustrates in a Pleasing Manner With an Arrangement of Floating Magnetic Needles the Mutual Repulsion of Similar Bodies.

Professor A. M. Mayer has devised an arrangement of floating magnetic needles which beautifully demonstrates the mutual repulsion of similarly magnetized bodies. A number of strongly magnetized carpet needles are inserted in small corks, as shown in the prospective view of the picture here reproduced.



MAYER'S FLOATING NEEDLES.

When floating, explains The Scientific American, these needles arrange themselves in symmetrical groups, the form of the groups ranging with the number of needles.

One pole of a bar magnet held over the center of a vessel containing the floating needles will disperse the needles, while the other pole will draw them together.

An Anesthetic Bullet.

An anesthetic bullet has been invented by a German chemist which, it is claimed, will, if brought into general use, greatly diminish the horrors of war. The bullet is of a brittle substance, breaking directly when it comes in contact with the object at which it is aimed. It contains a powerful anesthetic, producing instantaneously complete insensibility, lasting for twelve hours, which, except that the action of the heart continues, is not to be distinguished from death. A battle field where these bullets are used will be in a short time really merely with the prostrate forms of soldiers reduced for the time being to a state of unconsciousness. While in this condition they may, the German chemist points out, be packed in ambulance wagons and carried off as prisoners.

The Maxim Gun.

The new and really wonderful weapon christened Maxim gun weighs over sixty-five pounds, is mounted on a light tripod, which can be lowered, raised, moved laterally with one hand as easily as a garden hose, and which pours out automatically too shots a minute. There is no crank to turn; there is no labor of feeding. One man simply sets the bullets going, and then directs it at will; raking a whole regiment front if he likes, or keeping the fire within a range of five feet or five inches. The basis of it all is the utilization of the recoil force to fire the next shot.

Longest Tunnel in the World.

It is claimed that the longest completed tunnel in the world is at Schenitz in Hungary. It is 10,27 miles in length, with a cross section of 9 feet 10 inches by 5 feet 3 inches and is used for drainage purposes. The new Croton aqueduct tunnel now in course of excavation near this city will be much the longest tunnel in the world. When completed it will be nearly 20 miles long, with a section much larger than that of the Schenitz tunnel, being about 16 feet in diameter. Twenty-two miles have already been excavated.

A Remarkable Mammal.

The accompanying cut represents the top of the skull of the remarkable mammal, Tritypa, described by Henry F. Osborn, of Princeton, in Science. It is reduced to two-thirds natural size, the genus being much larger than any other hitherto known from the Mesozoic period. In the interval between the parietals and frontals (1 and 2) is seen the parietal foramen (3), which has exactly the same position and relations as in the lizard genus Sphepsodon. From the large size of the parietal foramen in Tritypa, which greatly exceeds that of any of the recent lizards in actual diameter, and compares with that of the labyrinthodonts and saurians, Professor Osborn infers that the primitive mammalia, of this family at least, had a pinched eye of some functional size and value. The facts here recorded are considered of remarkable interest to scientists, adding, as they do, to the rapidly accumulating evidence for the reptilian ancestry of the mammals.



SKULL OF A REMARKABLE MAMMAL.

Why Colors Cannot be Photographed.

Photography has never reproduced natural colors. Scientists explain this fact by the statement that color has no objective existence. It is simply the brain's interpretation of the rapidly with which the waves of a ray of light beat against the retina. Beams upon rapid produce the sensation of the mind known as violet; beats less rapid, that known as red. Violet and red are nothing but vibrations of the ether until they reach the optic nerve and communicate to that the vibrations which the brain translates. To photograph color is therefore as impossible as to photograph sound.

Disappearance of an Island.

According to the official newspaper of the Farve Islands, the rock island of Munken, south of Sanio, has sunk out of sight. In a word, one of the most striking objects in the Farve group, which has been sailed past and admired by thousands of people and played an important part in geographical literature, has disappeared. It once stood seventy feet above the level of the sea, but the rock gradually crumbled away so that the tide washed over its surface. The shallow waters around the island formed dangerous currents, with eddies, or maelstroms, which were much dreaded by mariners.

Wanted to Know.

Waiter—I beg your pardon, sir, but it's 10 o'clock, sir. Cavley (who has lost himself a little)—What's it, waiter (sic), yesterday's not morrow?—Till Ditts.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

AN INSTRUCTIVE STORY ABOUT A BURNING GAS WELL.

An Easy Lesson in Chemistry Teaches How to Make Fascinating Soap Bubbles that Will Last for Two or Three Hours.

The making of short lived soap bubbles is an old pastime, with which all our readers are doubtless familiar; but how many, we wonder, know how to make bubbles that will last? Feeling very certain that few, if any, of our boys and girls understand the art, we will tell them how, and at the same time teach them a short lesson in chemistry.



SOAP BUBBLES.

The fascinating but evanescent soap bubble may be made to endure several hours if amateur chemists will observe the following directions: Dissolve one part, by weight, of pure white soap, cut into thin slices, in forty parts of water distilled water is preferable and filter. Mix two parts, by measure, of pure glycerine with one part of the filtered solution at a temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and after shaking together long and violently let stand twenty-four hours. Then filter and use in the delightful pastime of blowing bubbles.

Skillful Devices From Nature's Models.

Most of the skillful devices invented by men may be traced to nature. The discovery of such new appliances or mechanism understood that, after all, his idea was as old as the hills. The balustrades of mills are another style of the molar teeth which grind all the grist that feeds men and beasts. The hoofs of horses are made of parallel plates like carriage springs. The finest file of human manufacture is a rough affair compared with the Dutch rush used by cabinet makers. The jaws of the turtle and tortoise are natural saws. The squirrel carries chisels in his mouth, and the hippopotamus is provided with adzes, which are constantly sharpened as they are worn. The carpenter's plane is found in the jaws of a bee. The woodpecker has a powerful little trip hammer.

Eggs in the Bush.

This game is an improvement upon the one called "odd or even." Dick asks Tom to guess the number of "eggs in the bush"—that is, the number of marbles in his closed hand. If Tom can guess the right number he takes all; but if he is out in his reckoning he pays Dick as many marbles as will make up or leave the exact number. Suppose Dick has six marbles in his hand, now, if Tom should guess either four or eight he would have to forfeit two marbles to Dick, because four is two less, and eight is two more than the exact number. The players hold the "eggs in the bush" alternately.

Nineveh.

Is the site of ancient Nineveh known?

D. C. S.
Yes. Nineveh was situated in Asiatic Turkey, pastiche of Mosul, on the left bank of the river Tigris, along which it extended for a distance of 18 miles and an average breadth of 12 miles, containing an area of 216 square miles.

Prosperity of the Hebrews.

Rabbi Brown, of the New York temple "Gates of Hope," says that one cause of the prosperity of the Hebrews is the advantage gained from the leisure of the half holiday on Friday to prepare them for their Saturday Sabbath.—Chicago Herald.

A House of Straw.

A house constructed entirely of materials manufactured of straw is one of the promised novelties to be exhibited at the forthcoming American exhibition in London. Said house, which, according to Iron, is being made in Pennsylvania, is to represent an American villa two and a half stories high, and covering a space of forty-two feet by fifty feet.

Spiders Attracted by Electric Lights.

A Washington correspondent comments on a species of spider that has appeared since the introduction of electric lights. It flies its craft day and night. Everywhere its webs are seen imparting a dingy dirty appearance to the architectural ornamentation outside and ceilings inside buildings that are illuminated by electricity.

See that your feet are clean before entering any one's house.

If you had a door closed, close it again as you pass the door.

Do not scratch matches on anybody else's wall or woodwork.

If you visit a reading room, be careful to put back papers and magazines in their proper places.

Do not talk so loud at places of amusement as to disturb others and prevent their enjoyment of the performance; by so doing you rob them of a part of that which they have paid for and virtually pick their pockets.

In silverware Queen Anne styles prevail to a large extent.

Engles are wearing finger rings in greater numbers than before in a long time.

In dress fabrics the preference for stripes appears to be more than ever marked and decided.

Hoods on jackets will be much in vogue, the linings being of highly colored satin, striped and checked.

Among the prettiest spring bonnets are those of yellowish-Tuscan braid dotted all over with fine jet beads, and trimmed with black lace, jet side pieces, yellow roses and primrose ribbon.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants Throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCOLL'S LARDINE,

Pronounced on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCOLL BROS. & CO.,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HEALTHY FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It cures Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 332 OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

And are sold at 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s., and 21s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

20. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 78, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Itchiness, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Herpetic eruptions, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

FOR

Municipal Blanks

FOR

FINE PRINTING

Of any kind, call at the

MAIL OFFICE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Musical Goods,

Stationery,

Wall Paper.

Fancy Goods,

Toys,

Magazines,

Novels

SPORTING GOODS

GO TO THE

!!! MAIL ! BOOKSTORE !!!

The Cheapest Store in Brandon.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1887.

A PROPHETIC CANTANOUNT.

The editor of the Prevaricator has spoken on the question of disallowance, and that settles it. He says he has great faith in the promises of the Liberal Conservative candidates elected in Manitoba, and he is bound to back them up "clear through the book." As his breath is often as strong as a four horse steam boiler, none of the members elect can have the slightest doubt of success afterwards.

But let us look at the reasoning displayed by this four horse "backer." The print says, "more than once during the week we have been asked to define our position on disallowance." Of course the opinion of such a literary Shibboleth is of vast concern to the world, and especially to those who have been reading the rag for six months without ever seeing an opinion on anything in its columns. Further on it says: "We do say that we think the time has come for the government to give up that part of their policy referring to what is known as the monopoly clause of the C.P.R. charter." Pray, "do tell?" But who ever heard of a government employing a part of a "policy" in a railway charter? Shades of the muses, such wisdom! We always understood contracts between governments and companies dealt with matters of fact and not with fancies. Pat Murphy, however, with a wet towel about his head, sees matters otherwise, and declares that if a shadow is caught in a trap, there is no question about the security of the game.

Pat says the weight of legal opinion constrains the monopoly clause as not embracing all of Manitoba, and therefore, the government should discontinue the disallowance of charters for local railways in that particular part of the province. Sound you are again, "Patsy," but who ever heard of the government's disallowing a charter designed for a local road, in the proper meaning of the term. So far all charters disallowed were for roads forming connections with American lines and becoming parts of international highways; and a sensible reading of the clause of the B.N.A. dealing with the subject, in connection with a section of the C.P.R. contract, shows the government has no alternative but disallow, if it wants to keep clear of a heavy bill for damages.

Let us look this matter squarely in the face, taking up all the links in the chain encircling the whole question. By taking the circumstances piecemeal we may arrive at any conclusion that tickles our individual fancies, but when we take up the whole question in all its bearings, we can then see where the government really stands.

Last summer the New Westminster (B.C.) board of trade wrote to Ottawa to see if the government would allow that province to build a line of road crossing the boundary and connecting with an American road, and here is the reply:

OTTAWA, Oct. 22, 1886.

Sir, I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., asking whether "if a charter were granted by the British Columbia Legislature for a railway from New Westminster to the American boundary, would it be likely to receive the sanction of the Dominion Government?"

In reply I am authorized by the minister of railways and canals to say that in his opinion the government must, under existing arrangements, consider itself bound by the contract entered into by the Canadian Pacific Railway company not to permit, at present, without the sanction of that company, roads to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific Railway leading to United States territory. I am, sir, etc.

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Here the British Columbians know what is the fact, and of which one half the journalists that profess to teach the people appear to be ignorant, viz, that Federal sanction for a road must be secured before traffic can cross, to or from over the international boundary. Now, when the framers of the B. N. A. Act were defining the powers of the provincial legislatures they made certain reservations, which were to come solely within the jurisdiction of the Federal government, and here is one of them:

"All lines of steam and other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings connecting the province with other provinces or extending beyond one limit of the province."

But as it is this section was not sufficiently explicit the following proviso was also incorporated in the Act:

"Such works as, although wholly situated within the province are before or after their execution declared by the parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces."

Now, the clear meaning of this is that to be within the jurisdiction of a provincial government to pass a railway charter must be for a road that operates wholly within the province and has no connections outside its boundaries. Can Pat Murphy comprehend this even with the wet cloth around his head, to brighten his intellect?

Let us now examine carefully the hold of the C.P.R. upon the government, and we find it in clause 13 of their contract, which reads as follows:

"For twenty years from the date hereof no line of railway shall be authorized by the Dominion Parliament to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific Railway from any

point at or near the Canadian Pacific Railway except such lines as shall run southwest or to the westward of southwest, nor to within fifteen miles of latitude 49, and in the establishment of any new province in the Northwest Territories, provision shall be made for containing such prohibition of such establishment until the expiration of the said period."

If we can gather any meaning from this, it is, that the government is not to "authorize" a connection with American roads, and as provincial governments, when exercising all the functions with which they may be invested, have not the jurisdiction to grant such authority, how are competing roads going to be built without securing the consent of the C.P.R.? This is what we cannot comprehend.

We are not of those who believe all the incalculable advantages alleged to accrue from the cessation of disallowance would naturally follow. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that much of this cry is raised by interested parties for political purposes, but none the less it is resulting in injury to the country. So long as the Grit press of Canada is declaring that Manitoba is down trodden by the arbitrary conduct of the Federal authorities, we cannot expect to see the same emigration to the Northwest we otherwise would. To change this cry, and thus remove the barriers to settlement, some change in the existing state of affairs is requisite. What we believe is of more interest to the country is the construction of local roads for local purposes. Brandon, for instance, wants a connection south-easterly and south-westerly with the Winnipeg South Western, and north-westerly on the proposed route of the Northwest Central, and if she had these with the present charges on the C.P.R., she would have but little to complain of and so on of other places in the country.

FARMERS TO SPEAK.

It is a surprise to many that the farmers of the Northwest, comprising as they do so large and important an element of the population of the country, have not established some organization by which they would derive the benefits of interchange of opinions on all matters connected with their business. The defunct Farmers' Union might readily have been converted into such an institution had it been steered clear of partisan politics, but the moment such rampant politicians as Martin and Purvis were made the leading lights of the fraternity, no other termination than the one that overtook it was at all possible under any circumstances. Although farming was commenced with the settlement of the Selkirk Colony on Red River, in 1812, and continued in varying extents from that to the present, very little is generally known of the producing capacities of the country. No doubt some of the older farmers have come to certain conclusions as to the satisfactory features of farming, but as we have said, very little is generally known of the producing capacities of the soil and climate of the country. The interchange of conclusions, through the medium of associations would make general what really is known, and save many a farmer many a heavy expenditure in experiment. The object of the model farm is to make public what is to a limited extent, at least, known already to many, and to explore further the fields of the great unknown. Experiment has proved in all all older lands that rotation in cropping is most successful farming, but the same rotation will not answer on different soils and in different climates, and no doubt the same is true, and has, at least to a limited extent, been demonstrated to be true of our great Northwest. Then why do not farmers have their gatherings to make known the result of their observations that the untended and the incoming settler may profit by that experience? As a rule, at best, incoming settlers have but a knowledge of farming in the country they left, and some of them but imperfect information on even that, while but few have the means to spend time on experiment here. Their work must be, to a certain extent, at hap hazard, and much more unprofitable than it otherwise would be. Their must be some general principles underlying successful farming in the Northwest, just as there is successful life in every other calling, and it would be of great benefit to all those wholly or partially initiated would make trials known to their fellow farmers, either at meetings or through the press. Tradesmen and mechanics have their unions, Commercial communities have their boards of trade, and all associates derive more or less benefit from their connection with them, through interchange of thought. Then surely farming interests underlying them all, should not remain in the background, silently exceptional.

But while, as we have said, such organizations have their utility the moment they become political, that is no reason farmers should not have well defined ideas on legislation affecting their interests, and fully and fairly express them. As a rule legislation affecting the farmer is left to the lawyer, the doctor, or the professional man of some kind, who knows infinitely less of the practical requirements of the farmer than he knows himself. It is true the farmer may not be as well capable of expressing his ideas as the most of men of other callings, but he should have the ideas, and the medium through which to place them in practical form before the public. We should like to have correspondence from some of our farming friends on this important subject.

The Grits decline up and down that if the electors of the Northwest had the ballot in their

Northwest, they would have returned the Grit candidates to represent them, but where they derive inferences upon which to base such conclusions, we cannot for the life of us understand. The interests of the Northwest are practically the same as those of Manitoba and British Columbia, and yet Gritism had scarcely a peg to hang a hat on in either of the provinces. It is true that by the manipulation of a few simple half-bred votes in the Fort Ellice section by ex-Judge Ryan, Mr. Watson did get a beggarly 53 of a majority where he had more than three times that number four years ago, while in the other three rural constituencies of the province, the Conservatives practically had but a show of opposition. And the same is in every particular true of British Columbia. Then look at the results in the Northwest. If the whole of the Mounted Police and the government officials had voted against McDowell in Saskatchewan, he still would have had a larger majority than Watson had in Marquette, while Lafferty, the Grit candidate in Alberta, polled but 250 out of the 2,000 votes cast. It is admitted on all hands that Mr. Davin was not a strong man in West Assiniboia, that in fact, if the Free Press is to be believed, he was the weakest candidate the Conservatives could have taken, while his opponent Mr. Ross, was the strongest man, for several reasons, the Grits could have placed in the field, and yet the Conservative was elected by 350 of a majority, while Mr. Perley in East Assiniboia doubled his opponent two to one. No sane man, and in short no fool would for a moment assert these results would have been changed under the ballot. The majorities might have varied a trifle under secret voting, but the consequences in so far as the Grit candidates and Grit wishes are concerned, would have been all the same.

As there is now scarcely anything but the disallowance of railway charters agitating the anxious brains of the Grit press of the Canadian Northwest, there is but one course open for the Conservative members to take, when the House meets at Ottawa, to settle this question for all time, and that is for some one of the number to submit a resolution embodying the principle of purchasing the C.P.R.'s right under their contract. In another article, in this issue, we have given what we consider indisputable evidence the company have protective rights for twenty years from the date of their contract, and to set the question at rest it now becomes the duty of our representatives to take the initiative towards settling the question for all time. We are not of those who believe the country is suffering any hardship under the so-called "monopoly" of the C.P.R., as we believe its rates are quite reasonable compared with those of other roads taking the circumstances into account, but as so many sermons on the hardships of "disallowance" have been made to do duty in the Grit press and on the lips of Grit orators, to the prejudice of settlement, cautioning emigrants against locating here—some action is necessary to choke the influence of this great preventative to Northwest development. As a matter of fact, no private member can press a resolution involving expenditures, but he can so word it as to involve the principle of purchasing the company's right without taking a specific stand. This will test the sense of the parliament, and show the Grits of this country who of the eastern representatives in reality are, and who are not, the friends of the Northwest. As the Globe has already turned its back against purchasing any right from the C.P.R., it is fair reasoning to assume the entire Grit representation of the east will follow suit, and convince the Grits of the Northwest, who are not already convinced of the fact, that if they expect any favor to the Northwest, they must look in the future as in the past, to the consideration of the Conservative element of the country.

SOURIS, PLUM CREEK.

Business through the winter has been very good, owing to the fact that the mill company has been paying Brandon prices for grain. Those at present are: wheat, 54 cents; barley, 40 cents; oats, 40. Pork has also found a ready market at outside market prices through our Souris commission merchant, J. R. Crisp. As the season for pork was about closed, Mr. Crisp thought a monthly sale, in connection with other business, would pay, so arranged a sale of hogs, and a sale advertised for March 31st. Very little was thought about it until the day before the sale, when our little village was surprised with thousands of cattle and farmers from the country, coming in from all quarters. The hotels and tables were jammed full, and all the morning of the sale crowds came in, some bringing machinery, a cow, ox, or something else they had to dispose of, many from a distance, and all found a ready sale for what they had to dispose of. Upwards of \$2,000 changed hands. We have not seen such a crowd of people in Plum Creek for the last ten years, except at Clinton's seedling winter. Notice of next sale later.

Business in building has begun, several fine residences have been commenced, some almost completed. Amongst them we might mention a new butcher shop, something more needed. Opposition is the life of trade.

Mr. J. H. Hughes, of Brandon and this village, has erected a magnificent implement warehouse—a credit to the place. He is agent for the Massey Manufacturing Co. and Van Allen and Agur, and has Mr. Hamilton in charge. He keeps one of the best stocks of all in his line west of Winnipeg.

The firm of John Elliott & Son, is well represented by J. Young, who is an old resident of Plum Creek, and well acquainted with the farmers in this section of Manitoba, and having first class machinery at his command, is doing a good business.

A. Harris Son & Co. are represented here by G. A. Crosthwaite, and you may often see farmers leaving their warehouse with some of their implements.

Farmers find it very convenient to get their machinery here, thus saving their going to Brandon and paying the same price as here. Seeding has commenced in full blast, the land is in fine order, and we look for peace and quietness for a little; we can stand it.

Things Long John would like to know: Where the bridge is to be built, here or at Winnipeg?

Who are going to vote for Henderson, Hall and Kerr next year?

Who pays for the new plan of Souris and adjoining section?

Who takes out the ferry?

Who did not vote for Daly?

What is scarier in Plum Creek than Grits?

[We should be pleased to hear from our Plum Creek correspondent often. We take the liberty of answering one of his questions. He wants to know who did not vote for Mr. Daly. We reply Mr. A. Fenwick, one of the Conservative (?) delegates who brought out Mr. Kirchhoff. —Ed. MAIL.]

NEW Photographic Studio!

W. H. IRWIN, WHO has managed Brock & Co.'s business, and done all the operating since 1883 until November last, has fitted up the premises formerly occupied by A. C. Wells & Co., and has built large Operating and Finishing Rooms, and all furnished with New and Improved Apparatus and accessories.

Splendid Sky & Side Light. Nothing but First-Class Work done.

Remember the Place—Next door to Messrs. COLE & SANDERS,

Rosser Ave., Brandon.

W. H. IRWIN.

Brandon Employment Bureau

If you want help, If you want employment, If you want to buy or sell a farm, Apply to A. C. WELLS & CO.

New Goods! New Goods!!

JUST RECEIVED AT

D. MCKELVIE & CO.'S

A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW - BOOTS

AND SHOES,

Which we have marked to Sell at very LOW PRICES.

A Fine Assortment of

LADIES' SLIPPERS.

Best Values in the City. Be sure and see our

Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Still a large lot of Craig's Stock to be Sold at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

IN - GROCERIES

Our Stock is

Complete and Prices Right.

As we sell for Cash or Produce only, and have no provision to make for bad debts.

D. MCKELVIE & Co

Rosser Ave., Brandon.

Brandon Horse Exchange,

6th Street, Brandon.

Trotter and Trotter,

PROPRIETORS.

GENERAL DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK.

Good BROOD MARES always on hand, and

a Thoroughbred

FRENCH STALLION

for service. Dealers in

Wagons, Sleighs, and all Farm

Implement.

OUTFITS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

FEED STABLES IN CONNECTION.

HORSES & RIGS FOR HIRE.

TROTTER & TROTTER.

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY

Wednesday, April 20 1887

31 Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs, Poultry, Rolling Stock and Implements of every description.

These sales take place only on the 2nd Monday of every month.

CHAS. MILLING, Auctioneer

MEDICAL HALL,

Opp. Dom'n. Express Office

Brandon, Man.

—JANUARY, 1887—

Pear's Soap & Cosmetics

LUBIN'S PERFUMES.

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet

Perfumes & Soaps.

Also all the leading

ENGLISH, AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Patent Medicines.

N. J. HALPIN,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

SCHOLARS!

WE WILL SAVE

—YOU—

15 PER CENT

On all your Purchases of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCRIBBLERS,

SLATES, &c.

At the

MAIL BOOKSTORE,

One door west of Postoffice

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been

health by simple means, after

suffering and crying with

that dread disease Consumption,

anxious to make known to his

the means of cure. To those who

he will cheerfully and free of

of the prescription used, which

success for Consumption, Asthma

and long Wasthoffs, the

errors will try to remedy.

Those desiring the price of the

cost them nothing, and may

will please address, Mrs. J. W.

son, Williamsburg, King's

York.

Advice to Mothers—Are you

night and broken of your rest

suffering and crying with

It is not at all and give a

Winnipeg's long suffering

the poor little sufferer

upon it, mothers! there is

its cure. Mothers and

stomach and bowels, and

the frame, reduces

and energy to the

for a soothing

pleasant to the

one of the oldest

surfers in the

all druggists

cents a bottle. It

lost a mother's

A Lucky Escape.

"For six years I suffered

and enlarged tonsils. I

doctored four years, and

doctors; they said I

an operation. I tried

bottles and saw

Only.

Highly Spoken of.

Mr. James M. Brown, of

speaks in high terms

information, later

complaints. Yellow

and externally in

cold, sore throat,

many remarkable

Young men suffering from

habits, the result of

depression, later

effects of abuse of

the consequences of

Mr. W. Brown, of

back will be

two 50 stamps

Sanctuary, L. Toronto.

CITY COUNCIL.

Monday evening, all the members being present, and the Mayor in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. S. Moody, asking for the use of Hall on 11th St. May.—Granted.
A complaint from C. A. Bradford, as to a complaint down a ditch past their door, was sent to Board of Works with power to act.

From J. R. Miller, asking for a railing to the City scales, to enable him to weigh his stock, was filed against a request for a railing of Hughes and Alexander, and a railing of A. M. Peterson and others, and a railing along Louise Ave. to the City scales. A motion of Hughes to have a railing of the cutting of walk between 5th and 1st street, was also filed against a railing of Hughes and Alexander.

REPORTS.

Finance and Police Committee, Recommended account of alleged accounts:

W. S. Moody, \$18.25
J. R. Miller, 10.25
J. R. Miller, 19.00
J. R. Miller, 5.25
J. R. Miller, 1.00
J. R. Miller, 20.80
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stations. On reaching Moscow he will take the train for St. Petersburg and visit Warsaw, Berlin and Copenhagen before coming on to London. He travels with but one companion. The government is advised of the safety of the Russian Consul at Cameron, who was reported killed by natives.

Land Landed has offered to step the eviction of tenants who will pay any portion of their rent without costs, and will allow those who accept these terms, ample time to pay the balance.

BRUSSELS, March 30.—Bismarck is reported to have said recently that he had abandoned the idea of neutralizing Reichland (Alsace Lorraine), because it would be a dangerous delusion. The neutrality of any province, he said, was only preservable as long as the people were prepared to defend their neutrality by force of arms, and he could not admit that such determination existed in Reichland. "Therefore," said the Chancellor, "we intend the provinces shall remain incorporated with Germany. Their fortresses are a strong bulwark against France, and for us they have the advantage of removing by several days march the starting point for aggressive movement against us from France." "Two months ago," added Bismarck, "I feared there would be war. I did not now. Still we must be prepared for war. We never know what is to happen. Who could expect that a few years ago the Pope and I would become faithful allies."

LONDON, March 30.—Queen Victoria started from Windsor yesterday morning on what will probably be the last of her advanced age, her last trip to the continent. She left Windsor at 9:50 a. m. in an open carriage, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg. The country road was lined with people, who cheered vociferously, and the presence of a detachment of the First Life Guards at the railway station did not prevent the assemblage of several hundred residents. Cheer after cheer went up as the train moved away, her majesty responding with bows and smiles. She appeared to be in the best of health. Portsmouth was reached at noon and the royal party, reinforced by three ladies and two gentlemen in waiting and ten servants, immediately embarked for Cherbourg on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which was escorted across the channel by the other royal yachts.

The Queen has commended all the members of royal family to come to London to celebrate her jubilee.

In the case of the collision and sinking of the Brazilian coast of the British ship Kapunda, bound from London for Freemantle, Australia, and the British bark Ada Melmore, from Capatimbo for Queenstown, by which many immigrant passengers of the Kapunda were lost, the Admiralty Court has exculpated from blame the officers and crew of the former, and suspended for three years the certificate of the Ada Melmore's captain, but permitting him in the meantime to have a mate's certificate. The court found that the Ada Melmore at the time of the collision carried not a single light, and that her port screen was defective. The mate of the Ada Melmore was censured for putting down the helm.

Right Hon. Lord John Manners, vice-president of the committee of the council on Agriculture, stated in response to interrogations in the House of Commons this afternoon that a governmental inquiry in Pasteur's method of inoculating cattle for the prevention of anthrax and other diseases were making progress, but the results so far obtained would not justify the Department of Agriculture in recommending farmers to inoculate according to Pasteur's system.

THE CONTENT IN MARQUETTE.

To the Editor.

Sir,—The battle has been fought, and the victory is ours and mine I do not still wish to trample on a fallen enemy, let me draw your attention to some of the tactics displayed by our enemies in the late contest, the so-called "Party of Purity." At the Marquette election in Manitoba, which you are aware came off on Feb. 22nd, Mr. Watson, or as he is called by his worshippers, the "Moultre for Manitoba," stooped to every low to defeat his opponent, Major Boulton. He went so far as to accuse the Major of embezzlement, when we know that at the late election he was the first to offer his services to the government and the first in Middleton's column to receive the title of the half-breed. He also told the half-breeds that Major Boulton allowed his troops to rob and murder their kinsmen the Saskatchewan. He also sent his faithful henchman Ex-Judge Ryan to work up the cause of Kiel, Raie, and revenge among the half-breeds of Fort Ellice, the same man who while sent by the Mackenzie Administration to uphold the majesty of the law in the Northwest openly denounced it by taking to human flesh and blood for the purpose of making a better bargain, tempted into along stimulants to his intended victim, and when Sir John Macdonald came into power and these facts became known, was asked to resign, but who, if he got his facts, would have been languishing in distance vile. Ask any "old time" what character Ex-Judge Ryan bore when a resident of the Northwest. But enough of Ex-Judge Ryan. His days of usefulness are gone. I would recommend him to the Historical Society of Winnipeg as the fossil remains of Mackenzie & Co., and as he is the last, and the last named Society if they cannot make room for him to pass him along to some charitable institution.

We, the old settlers of the Northwest should be able to judge which party has been our friend in the past, and to which party we are indebted for giving us railroad communication, and among this we have given our ungrateful enemies the policy of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues, and we have also consigned for all time to come in the Northwest, the party calling themselves "Liberals," they are doomed to the dark shades of opposition but probably sometime in the next generation, if not in the meantime they can engage in forming a good sound political platform for Canada at large—not one for each province they may get another term of five years as Government, and if not satisfied with that period I think the people will be satisfied, and as they did in 1878—again consign them to hopeless Opposition.

Yours, etc.,

AN OLD TIME.

Moosomin March 24th, 1887.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Tanned Oils, Cows, Hides, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., date paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods for any portion of each description of goods separately, or for all the goods called for in the Schedule, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque on a Canadian bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if it fails to comply with the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

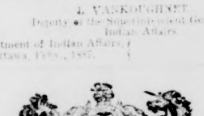
Tenders must be made up in the Money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained. Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two parties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract. When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the article is so designated in the Schedule for the purpose of requiring better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

Full cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery. Tenderers will please note carefully the following conditions: 1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been satisfied by satisfactory delivery of goods, and for which payment is claimed. 2. No tender for supplies of a description different to that given in the Index will be considered, and parties who are unable to deliver, to be of a kind or quality different to those described, will be rejected by the agents of the Department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract. 3. It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the price named in the tender; that no addition will be made for packing or any other account will be entertained, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must also be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in Manitoba, Superintendent of the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. M. McMillan, Winnipeg. 4. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered. 5. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs, but also freight charges incurred in returning such samples to the tenderer. 6. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the undesignated Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA. Agents. H. Martineau, The Narrows, Lake Manitoba. F. O'Brien, Portage la Prairie. A. M. Muckle, St. Peter. R. J. N. Palmer, Fort Frances. Geo. H. Farnham, Assiniboia. John McIntyre, Neepawa. J. Reader, Grand Rapids. A. MacKay, River. NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. Agents. J. A. Mackie, Battle. J. J. Campbell, Buffalo. A. McDonald, Crooked Lake. W. S. Grant, Assiniboia House. P. J. Williams, Pike Hill. J. B. Lash, Moosewing's Reserve. J. Keith, Touchwood Hills. J. M. Rae, Prince Albert. J. A. McKay, Battleford. G. G. Mann, Union Lake. J. A. Mitchell, Victoria. W. Anderson, Edmonton. S. E. Jones, Peace Hills. W. Dickinson, Peace River. B. Bagg, Blackfoot Crossing. C. E. Hamilton, Peace River.

and that no attention will be paid to sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on file at the Department of Indian Affairs, or one of its Offices or Agencies abroad. These schedules must not be mutilated; they may be returned to the Department without cost, and the supply of one article only is tendered for, and tenders should in the covering letter accompanying their tender, state the page of the schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

2. VARIOUS TENDERS. Agents & the undersigned, and General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Feb. 1, 1887.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Manitoba Indian Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon of Monday, 2nd May, 1887.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned. Tenders will be received in full payment on each printed form. Portions of all articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque on a Canadian bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if it fails to comply with the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to tenderers, inserting the advertisement, without authority having been first obtained.

ERIK WHITE, Superintendent N.W.M. Police. Ottawa, March 25th, 1887.

WANTED.

For the Brandon School, a Teacher, 2nd Class, of 1st and 2nd years, for 1 month from the 1st of May, at \$100 per month. Children in 1st and 2nd Class. Average 60. Work light.

YOUNG MEN suffering from the effects of early habits, the result of ignorance or folly who find themselves weak, nervous, and exhausted, also men who are broken down from the effects of abuse of overwork, and in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, need for such a book. M. V. LUBBOCK'S Treatise on Diseases of Men. The book will be sent sealed to any address on receipt of two 5c. stamps. Address M. V. LUBBOCK, 47 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

F. NATION & CO.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK

NEW JERSEYS, Plain Beaded and Braided, Splendid Line. 1.25 and up.

NEW COLLARS AND CUFFS, for Ladies.

NEW BEADED GRENADINES.

NEW PLUSH GRENADINES.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW LACE GOODS, &c.

NEW HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

NEW READY-MADE CLOTHING.

NEW SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

FIVE CASES NEW HATS, all the latest Makes. Prices Down Low.

Our Stock is now about complete, and is the Grandest Collection of General Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, &c., &c. ever placed before the admiring public of Brandon and Vicinity.

We offer a Full Range of GROCERIES, Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Inspection and comparison earnestly solicited.

F. NATION & CO.,

CHEAPSIDE.

Corner Rosser Avenue & 8th Street.

ROSE & CO.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Rosser Av., Brandon,

NEXT DOOR TO CORNER 10th STREET.

TRY OUR

WINTER BALM.

(For Ten and Gentlemen.)

LAVENDER WATER,

(A very Refreshing Perfume.)

MARKING INK,

(Won't Wash Out.)

TOOTH POWDER,

(Best Quality.)

CONDITION POWDERS.

(See Labels.)

Rose & Co., Chemists & Druggists,

ROSSER AVE., BRANDON.

PAISLEY HOUSE.

OUR NEW GOODS ARE HERE

We are Ready and Anxious to Show Them; they will Make Friends; Outshine Rivals; Win Victories; And Sell Themselves on their Own Merits Every Time.

LADIES, CALL AND SEE OUR

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED,

Sashes, Ribbons, &c.

New Dress Materials & Trimmings,

The Newest Novelties.

New Prints, Sashes, Gingham, Cambric, White Colored Muslin.

New Embroideries, Laces, &c.

New Kid Gloves, dressed and undressed, &c.

Gentlemen, call and see our SPRING HATS, styles like the Latest, Quality Excellent.

PRICES LOW.

We retail Patrons our "Dry Goods Herald" a new work for description of Spring Styles.

JAMES PAISLEY.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.
Price, \$1 per Bottle, or
Six Bottles for \$5.
Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited)
SOLE AGENTS,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,
EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST
EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON
EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN
ARISING FROM
SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMA-
TISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED
FACE, TOOTHACHE,
BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.
25c. per Bottle.
Beware of Imitations.

[illegible]

THE MORMON ELDER'S
DAMIANA

WATERBURY'S
THE MOST POWERFUL
INVIGORANT
 Ever Produced.
 Permanently
 Restores those
 Weakened by
 Early Indiscretions.
 Imparts Youthful
 Vigor. Restores Vi-
 tality. Strengthens
 and Invigorates the
BRAIN AND NERVES.
 A positive cure for

IMPOTENCY
Nervous Debility. *Prompt, Safe & Sure.*
per box, 6 for \$5, mailed to any address
receipt of price. *Send for Circular.*
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
F. B. CROUCH,
22 Grand St., New York.

NOTICE.—W. Farrell, of Winnipeg, has been appointed inspector of the above Company in Manitoba and the Northwest. Influential, energetic and trustworthy agents wanted at all business points in the Province and Territories.

T. T. Atkinson, Rosser Avenue.

BANKRUPT STOCK!

!! STILL THEY COME !!

An other Large tock of

NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS.

**Twenty-Five Cases of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**

TO SORT UP OUR

Mammoth Bankrupt Stock

And all to be Sold at the same rate as Bankrupt Goods.

100 Pieces of New French Dress Materials,

50 Pieces of Black and Gold Cashmere,

150 Pieces of English Washing Print, 12 yards for a Dollar, worth 15 cents a yard,

200 Pieces of Assorted Fast-colored Gingham, from 6 to 12½ cents.

Ten Bales of Factory Cotton,

Bleached Sheeting and Pillow Cotton at Factory Prices.

100 Dozen Pair of Assorted Cashmere and Cotton Hose,

A full Range of Hemp, Tapestry and

Brussels Carpets.

Oil Cloth, English Linoleum and House Furnishings of all descriptions.

In Gents' Furnishings, and

Ready-Made Clothing,

We still Lead the Van for Quality, Style and Price.

We opened up this week 7 Cases of Spring Hats, and 6 Cases of Boys' Clothing, nobby and stylish goods all at B A N K R U P T R I C E S.

DON'T SEND A DOLLAR,

Until you visit the always Busy House, Sign of the

R E D F L A G,

SOMERVILLE & CO.
OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

BANKRUPT STOCK!

BANKRUPT GOODS.

BANKRUPT GOODS.